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**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA**

Johnny F. Cordova,

Plaintiff,

v.

Mark Lamb, et al.,

Defendants.

No. CV 22-01845-PHX-JAT (JZB)

**ORDER**

Plaintiff Johnny F. Cordova, who is confined in the Pinal County Jail, has filed a pro se civil rights Complaint pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 (Doc. 1) and, after being directed to do so, a complete Application to Proceed In Forma Pauperis (Doc. 8). The Court will dismiss the Complaint with leave to amend.

**I. Application to Proceed In Forma Pauperis and Filing Fee**

The Court will grant Plaintiff's Application to Proceed In Forma Pauperis. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a). Plaintiff must pay the statutory filing fee of \$350.00. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b)(1). The Court will not assess an initial partial filing fee. *Id.* The statutory filing fee will be collected monthly in payments of 20% of the previous month's income credited to Plaintiff's trust account each time the amount in the account exceeds \$10.00. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b)(2). The Court will enter a separate Order requiring the appropriate government agency to collect and forward the fees according to the statutory formula.

**II. Statutory Screening of Prisoner Complaints**

The Court is required to screen complaints brought by prisoners seeking relief

1 against a governmental entity or an officer or an employee of a governmental entity. 28  
 2 U.S.C. § 1915A(a). The Court must dismiss a complaint or portion thereof if a plaintiff  
 3 has raised claims that are legally frivolous or malicious, that fail to state a claim upon which  
 4 relief may be granted, or that seek monetary relief from a defendant who is immune from  
 5 such relief. 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(b)(1)–(2).

6 A pleading must contain a “short and plain statement of the claim *showing* that the  
 7 pleader is entitled to relief.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a)(2) (emphasis added). While Rule 8 does  
 8 not demand detailed factual allegations, “it demands more than an unadorned, the-  
 9 defendant-unlawfully-harmed-me accusation.” *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678  
 10 (2009). “Threadbare recitals of the elements of a cause of action, supported by mere  
 11 conclusory statements, do not suffice.” *Id.*

12 “[A] complaint must contain sufficient factual matter, accepted as true, to ‘state a  
 13 claim to relief that is plausible on its face.’” *Id.* (quoting *Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*,  
 14 550 U.S. 544, 570 (2007)). A claim is plausible “when the plaintiff pleads factual content  
 15 that allows the court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for the  
 16 misconduct alleged.” *Id.* “Determining whether a complaint states a plausible claim for  
 17 relief [is] . . . a context-specific task that requires the reviewing court to draw on its judicial  
 18 experience and common sense.” *Id.* at 679. Thus, although a plaintiff’s specific factual  
 19 allegations may be consistent with a constitutional claim, a court must assess whether there  
 20 are other “more likely explanations” for a defendant’s conduct. *Id.* at 681.

21 But as the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit has instructed, courts  
 22 must “continue to construe *pro se* filings liberally.” *Hebbe v. Pliler*, 627 F.3d 338, 342  
 23 (9th Cir. 2010). A “complaint [filed by a *pro se* prisoner] ‘must be held to less stringent  
 24 standards than formal pleadings drafted by lawyers.’” *Id.* (quoting *Erickson v. Pardus*, 551  
 25 U.S. 89, 94 (2007) (per curiam)).

26 If the Court determines that a pleading could be cured by the allegation of other  
 27 facts, a *pro se* litigant is entitled to an opportunity to amend a complaint before dismissal  
 28 of the action. *See Lopez v. Smith*, 203 F.3d 1122, 1127-29 (9th Cir. 2000) (en banc).

1 Plaintiff's Complaint will be dismissed for failure to state a claim, but because it may  
 2 possibly be amended to state a claim, the Court will dismiss it with leave to amend.

### 3 **III. Complaint**

4 In his three-Count Complaint, Plaintiff names Pinal County Sheriff Mark Lamb,  
 5 Wexford Health, and the Pinal County Board of Supervisors as Defendants. Plaintiff  
 6 alleges claims related to treatment of his hepatitis and renal carcinoma, for which he seeks  
 7 monetary and injunctive relief.

### 8 **IV. Failure to State a Claim**

9 To prevail in a § 1983 claim, a plaintiff must show that (1) acts by the defendants  
 10 (2) under color of state law (3) deprived him of federal rights, privileges or immunities and  
 11 (4) caused him damage. *Thornton v. City of St. Helens*, 425 F.3d 1158, 1163-64 (9th Cir.  
 12 2005) (quoting *Shoshone-Bannock Tribes v. Idaho Fish & Game Comm'n*, 42 F.3d 1278,  
 13 1284 (9th Cir. 1994)). In addition, a plaintiff must allege that he suffered a specific injury  
 14 as a result of the conduct of a particular defendant and he must allege an affirmative link  
 15 between the injury and the conduct of that defendant. *Rizzo v. Goode*, 423 U.S. 362, 371-  
 16 72, 377 (1976).

#### 17 **A. Pinal County Board of Supervisors**

18 Plaintiff makes no allegations against the Pinal County Board of Supervisors.  
 19 Accordingly, the Pinal County Board of Supervisors will be dismissed.

#### 20 **B. Mark Lamb**

21 To state a valid claim under § 1983, plaintiffs must allege that they suffered a  
 22 specific injury as a result of specific conduct of a defendant and show an affirmative link  
 23 between the injury and the conduct of that defendant. *See Rizzo*, 423 at 371-72, 377. There  
 24 is no respondeat superior liability under § 1983, and therefore, a defendant's position as  
 25 the supervisor of persons who allegedly violated Plaintiff's constitutional rights does not  
 26 impose liability. *Monell v. Dep't of Soc. Servs.*, 436 U.S. 658 (1978); *Hamilton v. Endell*,  
 27 981 F.2d 1062, 1067 (9th Cir. 1992); *Taylor v. List*, 880 F.2d 1040, 1045 (9th Cir. 1989).  
 28 "Because vicarious liability is inapplicable to *Bivens* and § 1983 suits, a plaintiff must

1 plead that each Government-official defendant, through the official's own individual  
2 actions, has violated the Constitution.” *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 676.

3 Plaintiff has not alleged that Defendant Lamb personally participated in a  
4 deprivation of Plaintiff's constitutional rights, was aware of a deprivation and failed to act,  
5 or formed policies that resulted in Plaintiff's injuries. Rather, Plaintiff's only mention of  
6 Defendant Lamb is that he oversees the Pinal County Jail. Thus, the Court will dismiss  
7 without prejudice Defendant Lamb.

### 8 **C. Wexford Health**

9 To state a claim under § 1983 against a private entity performing a traditional public  
10 function, such as providing medical or dental care to prisoners, a plaintiff must allege facts  
11 to support that his constitutional rights were violated as a result of a policy, decision, or  
12 custom promulgated or endorsed by the private entity. *See Tsao v. Desert Palace, Inc.*,  
13 698 F.3d 1128, 1138-39 (9th Cir. 2012); *Buckner v. Toro*, 116 F.3d 450, 452 (11th Cir.  
14 1997). A plaintiff must allege the specific policy or custom and how it violated his  
15 constitutional rights. A private entity is not liable simply because it employed individuals  
16 who allegedly violated a plaintiff's constitutional rights. *See Tsao*, 698 F.3d at 1139.

17 Plaintiff has not alleged facts to support that any policy, practice, or custom of  
18 Wexford caused his alleged injuries. Rather, Plaintiff's allegations relate only to the  
19 individual actions of various medical providers. Accordingly, without additional factual  
20 allegations, Plaintiff has failed to state a claim against Wexford for which relief could be  
21 granted. Wexford will thus be dismissed.

### 22 **V. Leave to Amend**

23 For the foregoing reasons, the Court will dismiss Plaintiff's Complaint for failure to  
24 state a claim upon which relief may be granted. Within 30 days, Plaintiff may submit a  
25 first amended complaint to cure the deficiencies outlined above. The Clerk of Court will  
26 mail Plaintiff a court-approved form to use for filing a first amended complaint. If Plaintiff  
27 fails to use the court-approved form, the Court may strike the amended complaint and  
28 dismiss this action without further notice to Plaintiff.

1 Plaintiff must clearly designate on the face of the document that it is the “First  
2 Amended Complaint.” The first amended complaint must be retyped or rewritten in its  
3 entirety on the court-approved form and may not incorporate any part of the original  
4 Complaint by reference. Plaintiff may include only one claim per count.

5 A first amended complaint supersedes the original Complaint. *Ferdik v. Bonzelet*,  
6 963 F.2d 1258, 1262 (9th Cir. 1992); *Hal Roach Studios v. Richard Feiner & Co.*, 896 F.2d  
7 1542, 1546 (9th Cir. 1990). After amendment, the Court will treat the original Complaint  
8 as nonexistent. *Ferdik*, 963 F.2d at 1262. Any cause of action that was raised in the  
9 original Complaint and that was voluntarily dismissed or was dismissed without prejudice  
10 is waived if it is not alleged in a first amended complaint. *Lacey v. Maricopa County*, 693  
11 F.3d 896, 928 (9th Cir. 2012) (en banc).

12 If Plaintiff files an amended complaint, Plaintiff must write short, plain statements  
13 telling the Court: (1) the constitutional right Plaintiff believes was violated; (2) the name  
14 of the Defendant who violated the right; (3) exactly what that Defendant did or failed to  
15 do; (4) how the action or inaction of that Defendant is connected to the violation of  
16 Plaintiff’s constitutional right; and (5) what specific injury Plaintiff suffered because of  
17 that Defendant’s conduct. *See Rizzo*, 423 U.S. at 371-72, 377.

18 Plaintiff must repeat this process for each person he names as a Defendant. If  
19 Plaintiff fails to affirmatively link the conduct of each named Defendant with the specific  
20 injury suffered by Plaintiff, the allegations against that Defendant will be dismissed for  
21 failure to state a claim. **Conclusory allegations that a Defendant or group of**  
22 **Defendants has violated a constitutional right are not acceptable and will be**  
23 **dismissed.**

24 To state a claim against individual medical providers, Plaintiff should note that the  
25 Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals has held that “claims for violations of the right to adequate  
26 medical care ‘brought by pretrial detainees against individual defendants under the  
27 Fourteenth Amendment’ must be evaluated under an objective deliberate indifference  
28 standard.” *Gordon v. County of Orange*, 888 F.3d 1118, 1124-25 (9th Cir. 2018) (quoting

1 *Castro v. County of Los Angeles*, 833 F.3d 1060, 1070 (9th Cir. 2016)). To state a medical  
 2 care claim, a pretrial detainee must show

3 (i) the defendant made an intentional decision with respect to  
 4 the conditions under which the plaintiff was confined; (ii) those  
 5 conditions put the plaintiff at substantial risk of suffering  
 6 serious harm; (iii) the defendant did not take reasonable  
 7 available measures to abate that risk, even though a reasonable  
 8 official in the circumstances would have appreciated the high  
 degree of risk involved—making the consequences of the  
 defendant’s conduct obvious; and (iv) by not taking such  
 measures, the defendant caused the plaintiff’s injuries.

9 *Id.* at 1125. “With respect to the third element, the defendant’s conduct must be objectively  
 10 unreasonable, a test that will necessarily ‘turn[] on the facts and circumstances of each  
 11 particular case.’” *Castro*, 833 F.3d at 1071 (quoting *Kingsley v. Hendrickson*, 576 U.S.  
 12 389, 397 (2015); *Graham v. Connor*, 490 U.S. 386, 396 (1989)).

13 The “‘mere lack of due care by a state official’ does not deprive an individual of  
 14 life, liberty, or property under the Fourteenth Amendment.” *Castro*, 833 F.3d at 1071  
 15 (quoting *Daniels v. Williams*, 474 U.S. 327, 330-31 (1986)). A plaintiff must “prove more  
 16 than negligence but less than subjective intent—something akin to reckless disregard.” *Id.*  
 17 A mere delay in medical care, without more, is insufficient to state a claim against prison  
 18 officials for deliberate indifference. *See Shapley v. Nev. Bd. of State Prison Comm’rs*, 766  
 19 F.2d 404, 407 (9th Cir. 1985).

20 Plaintiff should also be aware that a viable claim of First Amendment retaliation  
 21 contains five basic elements: (1) an assertion that a state actor took some adverse action  
 22 against an inmate (2) because of (3) that prisoner’s protected conduct, and that such action  
 23 (4) chilled the inmate’s exercise of his First Amendment rights (or that the inmate suffered  
 24 more than minimal harm) and (5) did not reasonably advance a legitimate correctional goal.  
 25 *Rhodes v. Robinson*, 408 F.3d 559, 567-68 (9th Cir. 2005); *see also Hines v. Gomez*, 108  
 26 F.3d 265, 267 (9th Cir. 1997) (retaliation claim requires an inmate to show (1) that the  
 27 prison official acted in retaliation for the exercise of a constitutionally protected right, and  
 28 (2) that the action “advanced no legitimate penological interest”). The plaintiff has the

burden of demonstrating that his exercise of his First Amendment rights was a substantial or motivating factor behind the defendants' conduct. *Mt. Healthy City Sch. Dist. Bd. of Educ. v. Doyle*, 429 U.S. 274, 287 (1977); *Soranno's Gasco, Inc. v. Morgan*, 874 F.2d 1310, 1314 (9th Cir. 1989).

## **VI. Warnings**

### **A. Release**

If Plaintiff is released while this case remains pending, and the filing fee has not been paid in full, Plaintiff must, within 30 days of his release, either (1) notify the Court that he intends to pay the unpaid balance of his filing fee within 120 days of his release or (2) file a non-prisoner application to proceed in forma pauperis. Failure to comply may result in dismissal of this action.

### **B. Address Changes**

If Plaintiff's address changes, Plaintiff must file and serve a notice of a change of address in accordance with Rule 83.3(d) of the Local Rules of Civil Procedure. Plaintiff must not include a motion for other relief with a notice of change of address. Failure to comply may result in dismissal of this action.

### **C. Possible "Strike"**

Because the Complaint has been dismissed for failure to state a claim, if Plaintiff fails to file an amended complaint correcting the deficiencies identified in this Order, the dismissal may count as a "strike" under the "3-strikes" provision of 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g). Under the 3-strikes provision, a prisoner may not bring a civil action or appeal a civil judgment in forma pauperis under 28 U.S.C. § 1915 "if the prisoner has, on 3 or more prior occasions, while incarcerated or detained in any facility, brought an action or appeal in a court of the United States that was dismissed on the grounds that it is frivolous, malicious, or fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted, unless the prisoner is under imminent danger of serious physical injury." 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g).

### **D. Possible Dismissal**

If Plaintiff fails to timely comply with every provision of this Order, including these



1 warnings, the Court may dismiss this action without further notice. *See Ferdik*, 963 F.2d  
2 at 1260-61 (a district court may dismiss an action for failure to comply with any order of  
3 the Court).

4 **IT IS ORDERED:**

5 (1) Plaintiff's Application to Proceed In Forma Pauperis (Doc. 8) is **granted**.

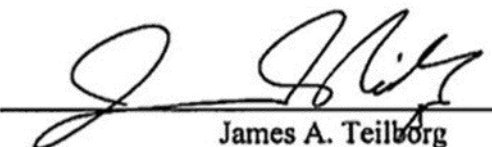
6 (2) As required by the accompanying Order to the appropriate government  
7 agency, Plaintiff must pay the \$350.00 filing fee and is not assessed an initial partial filing  
8 fee.

9 (3) The Complaint (Doc. 1) is **dismissed** for failure to state a claim. Plaintiff  
10 has **30 days** from the date this Order is filed to file a first amended complaint in compliance  
11 with this Order.

12 (4) If Plaintiff fails to file an amended complaint within 30 days, the Clerk of  
13 Court must, without further notice, enter a judgment of dismissal of this action with  
14 prejudice that states that the dismissal may count as a "strike" under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g)  
15 and deny any pending unrelated motions as moot.

16 (5) The Clerk of Court must mail Plaintiff a court-approved form for filing a  
17 civil rights complaint by a prisoner.

18 Dated this 6th day of April, 2023.

19  
20  
21   
22 James A. Teilborg  
23 Senior United States District Judge  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28



**Instructions for a Prisoner Filing a Civil Rights Complaint  
in the United States District Court for the District of Arizona**

1. Who May Use This Form. The civil rights complaint form is designed to help incarcerated persons prepare a complaint seeking relief for a violation of their federal civil rights. These complaints typically concern, but are not limited to, conditions of confinement. **This form should not be used to challenge your conviction or sentence.** If you want to challenge a state conviction or sentence, you should file a petition under 28 U.S.C. § 2254 for a writ of habeas corpus by a person in state custody. If you want to challenge a federal conviction or sentence, you should file a motion under 28 U.S.C. § 2255 to vacate sentence in the federal court that entered the judgment.
2. The Form. **Local Rule of Civil Procedure (LRCiv) 3.4(a) provides that complaints by incarcerated persons must be filed on the court-approved form.** The form must be typed or neatly handwritten. The form must be completely filled in to the extent applicable. All questions must be answered clearly and concisely in the appropriate space on the form. If needed, you may attach additional pages, **but no more than fifteen additional pages**, of standard letter-sized paper. You must identify which part of the complaint is being continued and number all pages. If you do not fill out the form properly, you will be asked to submit additional or corrected information, which may delay the processing of your action. You do not need to cite law.
3. Your Signature. You must tell the truth and sign the form. If you make a false statement of a material fact, you may be prosecuted for perjury.
4. The Filing and Administrative Fees. The total fees for this action are \$400.00 (\$350.00 filing fee plus \$50.00 administrative fee). If you are unable to immediately pay the fees, you may request leave to proceed in forma pauperis. Please review the “Information for Prisoners Seeking Leave to Proceed with a (Non-Habeas) Civil Action in Federal Court In Forma Pauperis Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915” for additional instructions.
5. Original and Judge's Copy. You must send an **original plus one copy** of your complaint and of any other documents submitted to the Court. You must send one additional copy to the Court if you wish to have a file-stamped copy of the document returned to you. All copies must be identical to the original. Copies may be legibly handwritten. **This section does not apply to inmates housed at an Arizona Department of Corrections facility that participates in electronic filing.**
6. Where to File. You should file your complaint in the division **where you were confined when your rights were allegedly violated.** See LRCiv 5.1(a) and 77.1(a). If you were confined in Maricopa, Pinal, Yuma, La Paz, or Gila County, file in the Phoenix Division. If you were confined in Apache, Navajo, Coconino, Mohave, or Yavapai County, file in the Prescott Division. If you were confined in Pima, Cochise, Santa Cruz, Graham, or Greenlee County, file in the Tucson Division. **Mail the original and one copy of the complaint with the \$400 filing and administrative fees or the application to proceed in forma pauperis to:**

Phoenix & Prescott Divisions:  
U.S. District Court Clerk  
U.S. Courthouse, Suite 130  
401 West Washington Street, SPC 10  
Phoenix, Arizona 85003-2119

**OR**

Tucson Division:  
U.S. District Court Clerk  
U.S. Courthouse, Suite 1500  
405 West Congress Street  
Tucson, Arizona 85701-5010

7. Change of Address. You must immediately notify the Court and the defendants in writing of any change in your mailing address. **Failure to notify the Court of any change in your mailing address may result in the dismissal of your case.**

8. Certificate of Service. You must furnish the defendants with a copy of any document you submit to the Court (except the initial complaint and application to proceed in forma pauperis). Each original document (except the initial complaint and application to proceed in forma pauperis) must include a certificate of service on the last page of the document stating the date a copy of the document was mailed to the defendants and the address to which it was mailed. *See Fed. R. Civ. P. 5(a), (d).* Any document received by the Court that does not include a certificate of service may be stricken. **This section does not apply to inmates housed at an Arizona Department of Corrections facility that participates in electronic filing.**

A certificate of service should be in the following form:

I hereby certify that a copy of the foregoing document was mailed  
this \_\_\_\_\_ (month, day, year) to:

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Attorney for Defendant(s)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature)

9. Amended Complaint. If you need to change any of the information in the initial complaint, you must file an amended complaint. The amended complaint must be written on the court-approved civil rights complaint form. You may file one amended complaint without leave (permission) of Court within 21 days after serving it or within 21 days after any defendant has filed an answer, whichever is earlier. *See Fed. R. Civ. P. 15(a).* Thereafter, you must file a motion for leave to amend and lodge (submit) a proposed amended complaint. LRCiv 15.1. In addition, an amended complaint may not incorporate by reference any part of your prior complaint. LRCiv 15.1(a)(2). **Any allegations or defendants not included in the amended complaint are considered dismissed.** All amended complaints are subject to screening under the Prison Litigation Reform Act; screening your amendment will take additional processing time.

10. Exhibits. You should not submit exhibits with the complaint or amended complaint. Instead, the relevant information should be paraphrased. You should keep the exhibits to use to support or oppose a motion to dismiss, a motion for summary judgment, or at trial.

11. Letters and Motions. It is generally inappropriate to write a letter to any judge or the staff of any judge. The only appropriate way to communicate with the Court is by filing a written pleading or motion.

12. Completing the Civil Rights Complaint Form.

**HEADING:**

1. Your Name. Print your name, prison or inmate number, and institutional mailing address on the lines provided.
2. Defendants. If there are **four or fewer** defendants, print the name of each. If you name **more than four** defendants, print the name of the first defendant on the first line, write the words “and others” on the second line, and attach an additional page listing the names of **all** of the defendants. Insert the additional page after page 1 and number it “1-A” at the bottom.
3. Jury Demand. If you want a jury trial, you must write “JURY TRIAL DEMANDED” in the space below “CIVIL RIGHTS COMPLAINT BY A PRISONER.” Failure to do so may result in the loss of the right to a jury trial. A jury trial is not available if you are seeking only injunctive relief.

**Part A. JURISDICTION:**

1. Nature of Suit. Mark whether you are filing the complaint pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 for state, county, or city defendants; “*Bivens v. Six Unknown Federal Narcotics Agents*” for federal defendants; or “other.” If you mark “other,” identify the source of that authority.
2. Location. Identify the institution and city where the alleged violation of your rights occurred.
3. Defendants. Print all of the requested information about each of the defendants in the spaces provided. If you are naming more than four defendants, you must provide the necessary information about each additional defendant on separate pages labeled “2-A,” “2-B,” etc., at the bottom. Insert the additional page(s) immediately behind page 2.

**Part B. PREVIOUS LAWSUITS:**

You must identify any other lawsuit you have filed in either state or federal court while you were a prisoner. Print all of the requested information about each lawsuit in the spaces provided. If you have filed more than three lawsuits, you must provide the necessary information about each additional lawsuit on a separate page. Label the page(s) as “2-A,” “2-B,” etc., at the bottom of the page and insert the additional page(s) immediately behind page 2.

**Part C. CAUSE OF ACTION:**

You must identify what rights each defendant violated. The form provides space to allege three separate counts (**one violation per count**). If you are alleging more than three counts, you must provide the necessary information about each additional count on a separate page. Number the additional pages “5-A,” “5-B,” etc., and insert them immediately behind page 5. Remember that you are limited to a total of fifteen additional pages.

1. Counts. You must identify which civil right was violated. **You may allege the violation of only one civil right per count.**
2. Issue Involved. Check the box that most closely identifies the issue involved in your claim. **You may check only one box per count.** If you check the box marked “Other,” you must identify the specific issue involved.
3. Supporting Facts. After you have identified which civil right was violated, you must state the supporting facts. Be as specific as possible. You must state what each individual defendant did to violate your rights. If there is more than one defendant, you must identify which defendant did what act. You also should state the date(s) on which the act(s) occurred, if possible.
4. Injury. State precisely how you were injured by the alleged violation of your rights.
5. Administrative Remedies. You must exhaust any available administrative remedies before you file a civil rights complaint. *See* 42 U.S.C. § 1997e. Consequently, you should disclose whether you have exhausted the inmate grievance procedures or administrative appeals for each count in your complaint. If the grievance procedures were not available for any of your counts, fully explain why on the lines provided.

**Part D. REQUEST FOR RELIEF:**

Print the relief you are seeking in the space provided.

**SIGNATURE:**

You must sign your name and print the date you signed the complaint. Failure to sign the complaint will delay the processing of your action. Unless you are an attorney, you may not bring an action on behalf of anyone but yourself.

**FINAL NOTE**

You should follow these instructions carefully. Failure to do so may result in your complaint being stricken or dismissed. All questions must be answered concisely in the proper space on the form. If you need more space, you may attach no more than fifteen additional pages. But the form must be completely filled in to the extent applicable. If you attach additional pages, be sure to identify which section of the complaint is being continued and number the pages.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name and Prisoner/Booking Number

\_\_\_\_\_  
Place of Confinement

\_\_\_\_\_  
Mailing Address

\_\_\_\_\_  
City, State, Zip Code

(Failure to notify the Court of your change of address may result in dismissal of this action.)

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA**

\_\_\_\_\_,  
(Full Name of Plaintiff)

Plaintiff,

v.

(1) \_\_\_\_\_,  
(Full Name of Defendant)

(2) \_\_\_\_\_,

(3) \_\_\_\_\_,

(4) \_\_\_\_\_,

Defendant(s).

☐ Check if there are additional Defendants and attach page 1-A listing them.

**CASE NO.** \_\_\_\_\_  
(To be supplied by the Clerk)

**CIVIL RIGHTS COMPLAINT  
BY A PRISONER**

- ☐ Original Complaint  
☐ First Amended Complaint  
☐ Second Amended Complaint

**A. JURISDICTION**

1. This Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to:

☐ 28 U.S.C. § 1343(a); 42 U.S.C. § 1983

☐ 28 U.S.C. § 1331; *Bivens v. Six Unknown Federal Narcotics Agents*, 403 U.S. 388 (1971).

☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

2. Institution/city where violation occurred: \_\_\_\_\_.

## B. DEFENDANTS

1. Name of first Defendant: \_\_\_\_\_. The first Defendant is employed as: \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_.  
(Position and Title) (Institution)
2. Name of second Defendant: \_\_\_\_\_. The second Defendant is employed as: \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_.  
(Position and Title) (Institution)
3. Name of third Defendant: \_\_\_\_\_. The third Defendant is employed as: \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_.  
(Position and Title) (Institution)
4. Name of fourth Defendant: \_\_\_\_\_. The fourth Defendant is employed as: \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_.  
(Position and Title) (Institution)

If you name more than four Defendants, answer the questions listed above for each additional Defendant on a separate page.

## C. PREVIOUS LAWSUITS

1. Have you filed any other lawsuits while you were a prisoner? ☐ Yes ☐ No
2. If yes, how many lawsuits have you filed? \_\_\_\_\_. Describe the previous lawsuits:
  - a. First prior lawsuit:
    1. Parties: \_\_\_\_\_ v. \_\_\_\_\_
    2. Court and case number: \_\_\_\_\_
    3. Result: (Was the case dismissed? Was it appealed? Is it still pending?) \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. Second prior lawsuit:
    1. Parties: \_\_\_\_\_ v. \_\_\_\_\_
    2. Court and case number: \_\_\_\_\_
    3. Result: (Was the case dismissed? Was it appealed? Is it still pending?) \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. Third prior lawsuit:
    1. Parties: \_\_\_\_\_ v. \_\_\_\_\_
    2. Court and case number: \_\_\_\_\_
    3. Result: (Was the case dismissed? Was it appealed? Is it still pending?) \_\_\_\_\_

If you filed more than three lawsuits, answer the questions listed above for each additional lawsuit on a separate page.





## COUNT II

1. State the constitutional or other federal civil right that was violated: \_\_\_\_\_.
2. **Count II.** Identify the issue involved. Check **only one**. State additional issues in separate counts.  
☐ Basic necessities                  ☐ Mail                  ☐ Access to the court                  ☐ Medical care  
☐ Disciplinary proceedings                  ☐ Property                  ☐ Exercise of religion                  ☐ Retaliation  
☐ Excessive force by an officer                  ☐ Threat to safety                  ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_.
3. **Supporting Facts.** State as briefly as possible the FACTS supporting Count II. Describe exactly what each Defendant did or did not do that violated your rights. State the facts clearly in your own words without citing legal authority or arguments.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
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4. **Injury.** State how you were injured by the actions or inactions of the Defendant(s).  
\_\_\_\_\_  
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\_\_\_\_\_.
5. **Administrative Remedies.**
- a. Are there any administrative remedies (grievance procedures or administrative appeals) available at your institution? ☐ Yes                  ☐ No
- b. Did you submit a request for administrative relief on Count II? ☐ Yes                  ☐ No
- c. Did you appeal your request for relief on Count II to the highest level? ☐ Yes                  ☐ No
- d. If you did not submit or appeal a request for administrative relief at any level, briefly explain why you did not. \_\_\_\_\_.

### COUNT III

1. State the constitutional or other federal civil right that was violated: \_\_\_\_\_.
  2. **Count III.** Identify the issue involved. Check **only one**. State additional issues in separate counts.  

<input type="checkbox"/> Basic necessities	<input type="checkbox"/> Mail	<input type="checkbox"/> Access to the court	<input type="checkbox"/> Medical care
<input type="checkbox"/> Disciplinary proceedings	<input type="checkbox"/> Property	<input type="checkbox"/> Exercise of religion	<input type="checkbox"/> Retaliation
<input type="checkbox"/> Excessive force by an officer	<input type="checkbox"/> Threat to safety	<input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____.	
  3. **Supporting Facts.** State as briefly as possible the FACTS supporting Count III. Describe exactly what **each Defendant** did or did not do that violated your rights. State the facts clearly in your own words without citing legal authority or arguments.  
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  4. **Injury.** State how you were injured by the actions or inactions of the Defendant(s).  
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\_\_\_\_\_.
  5. **Administrative Remedies.**
    - a. Are there any administrative remedies (grievance procedures or administrative appeals) available at your institution? ☐ Yes ☐ No
    - b. Did you submit a request for administrative relief on Count III? ☐ Yes ☐ No
    - c. Did you appeal your request for relief on Count III to the highest level? ☐ Yes ☐ No
    - d. If you did not submit or appeal a request for administrative relief at any level, briefly explain why you did not. \_\_\_\_\_.

**If you assert more than three Counts, answer the questions listed above for each additional Count on a separate page.**

**E. REQUEST FOR RELIEF**

State the relief you are seeking:

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I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on \_\_\_\_\_  
DATE

\_\_\_\_\_  
SIGNATURE OF PLAINTIFF

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Name and title of paralegal, legal assistant, or  
other person who helped prepare this complaint)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature of attorney, if any)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Attorney's address & telephone number)

**ADDITIONAL PAGES**

All questions must be answered concisely in the proper space on the form. If you need more space, you may attach no more than fifteen additional pages. But the form must be completely filled in to the extent applicable. If you attach additional pages, be sure to identify which section of the complaint is being continued and number all pages.